Views ention

them together.

FOLITICS

ple of His | those counties search its columns and ensses the e Status -Points hibition it, and Another

ng-prombition," "quietude," "freedom from lman on drunkenness," "peace and good oriblic here der" that are procaimed. Of course the first there are exceptions to this bright paign now and beautiful picture as shown in the read with news items about the recent murder the State. iu Greenville followed by a similar dieduled to occurrence in Columbia, but upon the the State whole a man would be very much edi-

s only from a

fied to know how much money flows

into the coffers of these journals from

whiskey advertisements, while the

same papers are exploiting prohibi-

A little calm consideration without

bias or prejudice will soon convince a

man of ordinary sense that the whis-

key traffic now as compared with the

whiskey traffic under the dispensary

is something like this; liquor used to

be sold by the pint and quart mainly

through the dispensaries; it is now

sold through the express offices by the

gallon and keg, while the retailing is

done by the drink almost everywhere

as in the good old barroom days. The

moonshiners are of course getting in

their work unmolested. There may

be less drunkenness, though I doubt

it, under the present regime than

what is the actual condition? The

poor man cannot get his liquor from

Georgia or North Carolina, but must

in by express or from the moonshiner

who peddles it about the country.

The rich man has no such trouble

and it makes little difference to him

whether the supply comes from the

dispensary or express office. How

was this situation brought about? Is

it by the whole Democratic party?

Oh, no. Did it come to pass by the

votes of the prohibitionists? No.

How then? The three elements op-

posing the dispensary, prohibitionists.

high license men and moonshiners or

blind tigers, all combined to vote the

dispensary out. To make this the

more clear I have prepared a table

which will be understood at a glance

by any man who reads it and which

will show conclusively this fact: that

in no one county declared aga ast the

dispensary system and that this pro-

if the Democracy. Why didn't the

people vote at these elections under

he Brice Law? The answer is easy.

Many of them could not because they

were not qualified electors and more

of them would not because they were

disgusted by the mismanagement and

corruption which have been shown to

exist in the State dispensary and in

(Here follows a table giving the

vote in the special dispensary elec-

tions under the Brice bill, showing

that less than one-half of the people

voted, while only one-fourth of them

were in favor of no dispensary. A

second table gives the dispensaries,

for the fiscal year ending November

This sum represents profits alone.

A great deal more than this is being

sent out of the State to pay for liquor

now coming in by express. We have

all of the evils of liquor drinking and

none of the benefits, but if the people

Having studied these two tables. I

desire to direct attention to these

points: the elections under the Brice

act and under which the people are

now living have in no sense settled

the question in those counties. Un-

less our people have lost all capacity

for self-government and are no lon-

ger able to think and act for them-

selves, they will see to it that strong,

honest, reliable men are nominated in

each county for the Legislature and

that each candidate that does not

pledge himself to carry out the will of

the majority of the people in regard

to whiskey shall be defeated. The

blind tigers, the barroom element and

prohibitionists will doubtless all com-

oine and support anti-dispensary can-

didates as they have hitherto done,

for they will hardly put up candi-

dates pledged to their several policies.

It is therefore the dispensary against

the field and the only complication

likely to cause trouble is the division

among the dispensary advocates of

those who want each county to buy

liquor for itself and those who think

t can be more cheaply and honestly

done through the State dispensary.

There is therefore danger of the dis-

pensary forces being divided into two

factions and of the advocates of the

county dispensary system aligning

themselves with the other three ele-

Let us consider for a moment the

relative advantages and disadvant-

ages of county dispensaries and State

dispensary. I declare most emphati-

cally my belief that by proper changes

in the Raysor-Manning dill that all

possibility of stealing and bribery in

the purchase of whiskey for the State

can be prevented and it stands to

reason that if the liquor is purchased

at wholesale by one board, shipped by

the ear load, and bottled at one es-

tablishment that there will be a great

saving in the expense. The county

dispensaries would have no facilities

in the law along the

os suggested

ments.

are satisfied, that is their business.

30, 1905.)

some of the county dispensaries.

tion and sobriety.

ublic duty that address you at ed as I am with nothing but oblieople induce me to ulders the additionrecting your attention affecting the State gione. never felt or beleived it to and intention of the peoth Carolina that my elec-Senate should cause me to sterest and concern about Pairs. I was a citizen and taxfore I ever held any office at I will be a citizen and taxafter I shall cease to hold c. Therefore, it is unnatural and proper from my point of view for ne to take no interest and have no there was under the dispensary, but thoughts about what is going on in

0

South Carolina. I have received a great deal of advice recently from the newspapers buy from the fellow who brings it of our State to the effect that I should attend to my duties in Washington and leave others to discuss and direct affairs at home. The common trend of all of this advice is that I should disease national questions in the coming State campaign, be reelected to the Senate, with or without supposition, and not stir up strife. I nio warned and threatened should I not heed this counsel, but in spite of is all I feel compelled to speak to the people with my usual frankness and bluntness and let them determine the whole question. I have never sought 10 dietate to the people. I have only told them the truth as I see it, given my epinions for what they were worth, and I am always willing to abide by their action whatever that a majority of the Democratic voters may be. It is so in this instance. It gives me no concern that my return to Senate may be jeopardized. There hibition which we now have in these are things more to be dreaded than lifteen counties is in no sense the will he loss of a seat in the Senate, and is the loss of my own self-respect. I have been trusted by the people of South Carolina far beyond my deserts, have been chosen as their leader and been followed loyally. Now if atter sixteen years I should from selfish motives betray their confidence and allow ambition to draw me aside from the path of duty. I would deserve and expect to receive their contempt and punishment at the polls. I, therefore, scorn all suggestions of cowardly non-interference in State affairs. The people know me too well to be Tooled by the assertion that it is my desire to boss or dietate for my sole purpose is to give them the benefit of my experience and knowledge and offor such advice as in my judgment will be conducive to the public welfore. Then I will abide cheerfully by whatever conclusion they may reach. "Teach the people and trust the people" was Jefferson's motto: reach the people and trust the people is equally my most and that is all

I shall attempt to do at this time. Sixteen years ago them was a revoluton in South Carolina which gave the common people of the State for the first time in its history that recognition which was their due and made them in reality the masters of our public affairs. The old ring was overthrown; the primary system which gave every man, however poor and lumble, an equal vote with every other man, however rich and high; followed: the new State constitution gave us temporary immunity from negro domination; the utmost freedom of discussion in all political activities was assured; and under these new inepulses the State has bounded forward like a race horse along all progressive lines. There are not wanting lowever, indications that sinister influences are at work and that a few men are seeking to obtain practical control of the State government and to dominate in our affairs. The corporations have not regained the sway which they once held, but are gradually getting more and more influence and direction in our politics. There are evidences of more than "incipient roitemess" in the State and it the schemes of certain men are not thwarfed in the coming primary election, it will be only a short time before another "State ring" will have full sway in our affairs with its headquarters in The State newspaper office at Columbia.

There are several things in connection with our State government that I will discuss in the coming campaign. but in this address I shall treat of only two of the things the people of the State should earnestly consider now and take immediate action about. One is the settlement of the whils-

key question and the other is the control of the Democratic party of the State by a majority of all of the Demograts rather than by a small fraction of the voters. The two ideas are interlocked and cannot be separ- for handling the whiskey but leaving

ated and, therefore, I shall treat all of this out of consideration, the one crucial test of the relative merits of the two systems. State dispensary At this time by elections held unor county dispensaries, is simply this: der the Brice act diffeen counties in if we cannot by law so hedge about the State are enjoying the blessings and control one State board as to preof prohibition. (Two have always vent stealing, how in the name of been dry.) No whiskey can be lawcommon sense will we be able to fully sold within their borders. But watch and prevent thirty or forty any citizen living in those counties boards from doing it? Because the has only to keep his eyes open and retiring State board and its predeceslook around him to see what the resors has engaged in anestionable sults have been. First let every man practices and was guilty of such gross who reads a newspaper printed in mismanagement and malfeasance in office is no argument to show that see advertsements of whiskey houses the law cannot be changed so as to deoutside of the State; then let him stroy all opportunity for such pracgo to the express offices along the tices. No law will execute itself and lines of the railroads and see how when those charged with the execumuch liquor is being daily brought intion of the law fail utterly and there to those 17 counties. Then let this is neglect from the lighest to the lowcitizen follow up this liquor and find est, it follows as a matter of course, out who drinks it, but before doing that it is the duty of the people to that turn to the editorial pages of elect men who will not flinch or negthese newspapers and see the constant lect ther sworn duties. allusions to the "blessings of prohi-

It is therefore obvious that the people must look more to the integrity. honesty, truthfulness of the candidates who ask for their votes than to the mere capacity to speak glibly, and the plausible address of the oily politiciau. The people should bid fence straddlers to get to the rear; they should demand outspoken declarations of policy and no man who failed of his duty in the past should be again entrusted with office. Look at the present disgraceful and outrgeous condition in Columbia. The old board of directors of the State dispensary has loaded down the State with about \$700,000 worth of liquor bought on credit in open and direct violation of the law. Why are not these men arrested for malfeasance in office? Why were they not removed last summer when the evidences of gross incompetency any mismanago ment were first made public? Why did the Legislature ever elect such men! Why in the face of absolute proof in the letting of glass contracts and in the purchase of labels, to say nothing of the purchase of whiskey that they were guilty of gross misconduct, why I say did the Legislature refuse to change the law when the House found that the Senate would not consent to the abolition of the State dispensary? It was because of the influence of The State iewspaper.

There is every reason to believe the House stood out to the last and refused absolutely to amend or alter the law in any particular in the hope and intention to have the State dispensary so far disgraced before the people that in the coming election it would be destroyed. Did these legislators discuss the question of abolishing the State dispensary when they were running for office in 1904? Did they have any authority from the people to abolish the State dispensary because of the mismanagement of the men the Legislature itself had elected? Was not the failure of the House to accept any measure of reform in order to prevent fraud and peculation in the future due entirely to the influences of the new Columbia ring? Was it not clearly shown that the primary object was to destroy the State dispensary and thus pave the way for licensing the sale of liquor in those counties which wanted it. even providing for the wholesale lieense in Charleston with the purpose of having Charleston sell to the county dispensaries instead of having the State dispensary supply the necessary stock? Was there not a bargain be tween the prohibitionists and the old barroom or high license element, and is there any man in the State so brazen as to stand up and call this honest polities? Can the men who. with their eyes opened to corruption. refused point blank to reform the State dispensary, have the impudence to ask the people to trust them again ?

Fellow citizens, we need some honest politics in South Carolina; we need some straight-forward plain speaking; we need aggressive and honest action by the masses to proteet themselves. The people have been asleep. They have been lulled into inaction by the honeyed words of adroit politicians and it is time for them to awake. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Look at the present situation also. A new board is elected to manage the State dispensary under the old law. That old law was fatally defective in some particulars, but it has not been obeyed in the last two years at least with regard to competition in bidding for the right to supply the State dispensary with whiskey and in other important particulars. The new poard comes into office finding an immense stock of liquor bought on credit and practically all of it bought contrary to law. The Legislature gave to the investigation committee full control and authority in regard to auditing upon these accounts. The new board then is subject to the investigating committee and the situation seems to be this: The authority of managing and directing the affairs of the dispensary is now divided, the new board of directors having some of it and the investigating committee the balance. There is something like \$600,000 worth of debts hanging over the State dispensary. Unless this lioner bought on eredit was bought according to law is there any obligations anywhere to keep it and pay for it? Is there not plenty of opportunity for more graft and secret transactions in regard to the settlement of these accounts? Will not the legislative committee be suspected of corruption if it does not get in the middle of the road and stay there, that is stand by the law. obey it itself and require all others

to do so? Why so much delay? I mention this thus early in order to direct the attention of those most interested to this condition in the hope that the State's rights and interests may be protected by all those now in charge, and to serve notice that so far as I am concerned I expect to spare no man in criticism whose actions in this crisis shall not bear the closest scrutiny, and if there is continued negligence and no atemp

to punish those responsible for this anomalous and extraordinary state of affairs, it will certainly show that the people need to be aroused and another revolution is in order. I cannot lead it as a endidate for a State office, because it is not immedest in me to say that I believe I can be of greater use to the people of the State in the Senate, but if I minunderstand the tenner of the people and they shall resent my efforts to open their eves and point out these glaring evils; I am perfectly willing to abide their wishes and will gladly retire to private life rather than to remain silent against the promptings of my sense of duty.

There is one other matter upon which I beg to warn the people. There are evidences in plenty to show that the same clique or ring which is fighting the dispensary and which has always fought me intends or hopes to bring about a change in our primary regulations so as to prevent any Democrat from voting in the primiries who is not at the same time a qualified voter. They hope to use the club which has proved to effective in the Brice Law, that of confining the election to qualified electors to obtain control of the Democratic party to resume their sway, undisputed until 1890. I warn the farmers and all other Democrats, especially operatives who are busily engaged and have little time to devote to polities to attend the next meeting of the Democratic Clubs the fourth Saturday in April (28th) and get their names on the rolls and send delegates to the next county conventions who will represent them. The allies and directors of the new Columbia ring will be on the alert and carry all and, unless the people take more interest than they did in the Brice law elections, the next State convention will be conribled by this element and the possibilities are that the regulations of the Democratic primary will be changed to suit their purposes. The Alliance men of 1890 need not be reminded of the old anecdote of the politician who told the farmers to plow on," he would attend to their public affairs. Let all of the people take an interest in politics this year which is their duty in order to proteet themselves against the schemes of these tricksters and all will be

I have felt it my duty to give this warning and whatever the result I will bow to popular will without murmur. If the people want prohibition either the actual article or the humbug which we now have. I do not object: if they want county dispensaries instead of State dispensary. I do not object: what I do object to is that they shall neglect to inform themselves and be led by the nose by designing men. When the Democratic party has spoken authoratively, I will boy to the will of the majority, but let it be all of the Democratic party and not a small faction which claims to represent our best people.

B. R. TILLMAN.

JENNY LIND'S GREAT TRIUMPH. Simple Song.

A beautiful little incident is told concerning Jenny Lind and Grisi, when they were rivals for popular favor in London. Both were invited to sing the same night at a court concert before the queen. Jenny Lind. being the voringer, sang first, and was so disturbed by the fierce, scornful look of Grisi that she was at the point of failure, when suddenly an inspiration came to her. The accompanist was striking his final chords. She asked him to rise and took the vacant seat. Her fingers wandered over the keys in a loving prelude, and then she sang a little prayer which she had loved as a child. She hadn't sung it for years. As she sang she was no longer in the presence of royalty, but singing to loving friends in

her fatherland. Softly at first the plaintive notes floated on the air, swelling louder and richer every moment. The singer seemed to throw her whole soul into that weird, thrilling, plaintive "prayer." Gradually the song died away and ended in a sob. There was silence-the silence of admiring wonder. The audience sat spell-bound. Jenny Lind lifted her sweet eves to look into the scornful face that had so disconcerted her. There was no fierce expression now; instead, a tear-drop glistened on the long, black lashes. and after a moment, with the impulsiveness of a child of the tropics. Grisi crossed to Jenny Lind's side. placed her arms about her, and kissed her, utterly regardless of the audience. -Exchange.

Force of Habit.

George W. Wallace, president of the Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone company, and one of the best known residents of Salt Lake, tells this as his latest telephone story:

In a certain Western central office one hello girl was always late in arriving in the morning. Time and time again the manager pleaded with her to be more prompt. Her tardiness continued until he was moved to desperate methods.

"Now, Miss B--," he said one morning as he came to her exchange with a package in his hands, "I have a little scheme which I hope will enable you to arrive at the office on time. Here is a fine alarm clock for you. Promise me that you will use

The young woman promised and accordingly set the alarm clock for the proper hour when she retired that night. At 7 o'clock the next morning there was a tremendous whirring from the alarm clock. The sleepy hello girl rolled over in bed and said sweetly:

"'Line busy, call again."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's report shows that its not income last year was \$28,000,000. It is going to be difficult for politicians to understand why a road so prosperous will not invite friends to an occasional free ride. comments the Washington Post.

GUBERNATORIAL RACE

State Senator Cole L. Blease States His Position, as a Candidate For Governor, on the Dispensary and Other Matters.

Newberry, Special, State Scartor Cole L. Blease was seen and als attention was called to the reports published in the newspapers throughout the State to the effect that ie would be in the next unberginess iai campaign. Mr. Blease was asked te make a definite statement in regard to his candidacy. He was asked the direct question, "Will you be a eardidate for Governor this sum-

"Yes, sir; I am in the race," h said. "I have been for some time and expect to be in until the finish." "It appears that probably the lend ing issue in the coming campaign will

be the liquor question; what is your position on the dispensary?" was asked Mr. Blease.

"I think it very unfortunate that our people should have reached the point where dealing with the whiskey problem is to be the paramount issue of the State campaign," he replied; "especially at this this time when matters commercial and industrial. There are many things which the people should consider in electing their officers besides this one. However, in 1892 I voted for the dispensary and I have been from that time and am now in favor of the dispensary system. That is: I am in favor of the repeal of the Brice law. I am in favor of the dispensary system for the handling of the whiskey question, as I believe it to be the best solution. I think it too large a question to be made a local issue. It is a State issue, and should be decided by the whole people of the State in a primary election. I have always apposed submitting it in a general election, because that would allow a class of people to vote who should not be permitted to settle question between the white Democrats.

"Are you in favor of the State dispensary?"

"I am, because I believe it is the best way to manage the business, It. as some charge, it is corrupt, how much more room would there be for corruption if there were 41 purchasing powers instead of one. In other words. I am in favor of the State dispensary management and the repeal of the Brice law. Mr. Blease was asked what he

would do with the counties which have already voted out the dispensary under the Brice law. "If the people of the State vote in

favor of State management and the repeal of the Brice law," was his reply, the General Assembly would then pass such laws as would permit the establishment of dispensaries in all counties where there are none or forbid the establishment of dispensaries in such counties, upon certain conditions, and if those counties which bave voted out the dispensary were to comply with these provisions than dispensaries would be re-established therein. In 1902, when I was a candiadte for Lieutenant Governor, I told the people all over the State that the whiskey question was not settied, although some candidates proclaimed from the stump in loud tones that it had been settled and that the people were satisfied. I knew then that it was not true and that the campaign then being managed in the form that it was was only to blind the dispensary people. It has come out as I predicted. The fight had then just begun. The dispensary people were siceping. The combination against it of all its enemies was lying dormant for the purpose of striking it its death blow. Just as I thought the thing bas turned out, and there are now people claiming to be for the dispensary who are hoping to get office spon it, and at heart would mash the life out of it if it were in their pow-

"Are there any other matters which would like to mention?' was asked Senator Blease.

"Yes, sir;" he replied. "I am in favor of biennial sessions of the General Assembly. I am in favor of a law prohibiting children under 12 years of age from working in cotton mills. I am in favor of a law limiting the hours of labor in cotton mills to ten hours per day, and for railroad employes making it not more than thirteen hours per day. I am in favor of liberal appropriation to provide for our Confederate soldiers. I am in favor of liberal, but no extraragant, appropriations for our State institutions of learning, and in favor of building up the free school system so that every white child in this State can be given a common school education in comfortable and conveneient school houses. I am in favor of taxes paid by the white people going to and being used only for the education of white children. I am opposed to the extra Court system, as it has been practiced within the last couple of rears. I am opposed to the extravaant appropriations which in some intances are being made by the General Assembly. There are other maters which I might mention as being opposed to or being in favor of, but then they are presented by the adocates of them on the stump I wil hen present to the people fully my lews upon all questions that may be nised in the campaign, and rest my andidacy upon my record in the State egislature and the State Senate

New Enterprise.

The Calhoun Falls Investment Co. notified the Secretary of State that t had increased its capitalization rom \$30,000 to \$100,000. The presdent of the company is Mr. W. F. 'ox of Anderson. Others who are nterested are: J. S. Fowler, P K. IcCully and J. J. Fretwell.

The South Carolina Mutual Aid Society of Barnwell was chartered. orporators are: J. E. Harley, R. B. Cole and J. K. Snelling.

WILL BE GREAT MEETING PALMETTO AFFAIRS

Programme of the Twenty-Ninth Annual State Sunday School Convention to be Held April 10-12, 1906. in the Presbyterian Church at Pelzer, South Carolina.

FIRST SESSION.

Tuesday Evening, April 10, 1906. 7.45 P. M. Song Service. 8.00 P. M. Address. President. Rev. W. B. Oliver, Florence, S. C. S.30 P. M. "The Department of Teacher Training." W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill., International Teacher Training Secretary.

9.30 P. M. Enrollment of Delegates. Announcement of Committees and Business. Adjournment.

SECOND SESSION. Wednesday Morning, April 11, 1906. 9.90 A. M. Quiet Half Hour. Conducted by Rev. F. W. Gregg, Pelzer,

9.30 A. M. Report of Nominating Committee and Election of Officers. 10.00 A. M. Reportss of Officers. 1. The Statistical Secretary, J. Adger Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C.

2. The Treasurer, Rev. W. I. Herbert. Columbia, S. C. 3. Superintendent of Primar. Department, Mrs. M. A. Carlisle, New-

berry. S. C. 4. Teacher Training Secretary, E. L. Hughes, Greenville, S. C. 5. Home Department Secretary.

6. The Executive Committee, William E. Pelham, Chairman. 11.00 A. M. Address by W. C.

Pearce, Chicago, Ill. Subject, "Approved Workmen: How Secured." 12.00 M. Round Table. Modern Sunday School Methods. 12.30 P. M. Adjournment. THIRD SESSION.

Wednesday Afternoon, April 11, 1906

2.30-2.45 P. M. Song Service.

2.45-3.45 P. M. Superintendents' Conference. Leader, W. C. Pearce, Chicago, Ill. 3.45-4.30 P. M. "Temperance Work in the Twentieth Century Sunday

School." C. C. Featherstone, Laur-

4.30-5.00 P. M. Round Table Talks. 5.00 P. M. Reception to the Delegates by the Brotherhood of Andrew and Philip, Pelzer Presbyterian Chapter. No. 289.

FOURTH SESSION. Wednesday Evening, April 11, 1906. 7.45 P. M. Song Service. 8.00 P. M. Address, "The New Day Dawning for Our Bible Schools; A Report of the Toronto Convention. Rev. W. E. Wilkins, Columbia, S. C. 9.00 P. M. "My Impressions of the

Toronto Convention." Rev. James

H. Thornwell, D. D., Fort Mill, S. C.

FIFTH SESSION. Thursday, April 12, 1906. 9.00-9.30 A. M. Quiet Half Hour. Rev. G. T. Edwards, Pelzer, S. C. 9.30-10.30 A. M. Primary Methods. 1. Cradle Roll. Miss Grace W.

Vandiver, Spartanburg, S. C. 2. The Beginners, or "Kindergarten Methods in Sunday School Work." Miss Kitty T. Perrin, Greenville, S. C.

3. Primary Department Work, Mrs M. A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C. 10.30-11.00 A. M. Discussion. 11.00 A. M. 12 M. Reverence in the

Sunday School. W. C. eParce, Chieago. Ill. 12 M. 12.30 P. M. Round Table. 12.30 P. M. Adjournment.

SIXTH SESSIOIN. Thursday, April 12, 1906. 2.00 P. M. Conference on Home De-

partment Work. 3.00-4.00 P. M. The Relation of the Sunday School to the College. i .. Nn .O .: zn dm00A2 shrluaa Rev. E. M. Poteat, D. D., President Furman University, Greenville, S. C. 4.00 P. M. Closing Words, Adjournment.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. William E. Pelham, Chairman, Newberry, S. C.

Rev. T. H. Law, D. D., Spartanburg, S. C.

Dr. E. C. Jones, Newberry, S. C. Rev. Melton Clark, Florence, S. C. S. B. Ezell, Spartanburg, S. C. Rev. W. P. Witsell, Columbia, S. C. Dr. George B. Cromer, Newberry,

Rev. J. W. Shell. Spartanburg, S.

Hon. J. E. Ellerbe, Sellers, S. C. OFFICERS. President-Rev. W. B. Oliver, Flor-

ence. S. C. Vice-President-C. C. Featherstone. Laurens, S. C.

Treasurer-Rev. W. I. Herbert, Coumbia, S. C. Secretary-W. Austin Hudson.

Greenville, S. C. Statistical Secretary-J. Smythe, Jr., Pelzer, S. C. Teacher Training Secretary-E. L. Hughes, Greenville, S. C. Primary Superintendent-Mrs. M.

A. Carlisle, Newberry, S. C. Entertainment will be provided for all Delegates. Notify Mr. A. M. Lauder, Pelzer, of your coming, Railroad companies have granted special rates for this Convention, on certificate plan. Every Sunday School is entitled to be represented.

Interesting and full exhibits of Sunday School helps-appliances, books, maps, charts, and the likewill be made by several of the leading publishing houses.

Greenwood Farmers Won't Increase Acreage.

Greenwood, Special .-- President W. J. Moore of the Greenwood County Cotton Association, who has been conducting an anti-increase in etton acreage campaign in this county, announces positively that there will be no increase in cotton acreage this year so far as Greenwood county is oncerned. A vigorous campaign has seen conducted for some weeks and interest in the association work has been aroused.

Occurrences of Interest From All Over South Carolina

. MANY ITEMS OF STATE NEWS

A Batch of Live Paragraphs Covering a Wide Range-What is Geing On in Our State.

General Cotton Market.

Galveston, firm 11 1-4	
New Orleans, ensy 11-8	
Mobile, steady 11 1-16	
Charleston, firm11	
Wilmington, steady 11	
Norfolk, steady 11 3-8	
Baltimore, nominal	
New York, quiet 11.70	
Houston, steady 11 1-4	
Memphis, steady 11-4	
St. Louis, steady 11 3-8	

Charlotte Cotton Market.

These figures represent the prices paid to wagons. Good middling.... 11 Middling. 10 7-8
Good middling, tingea. 107-8
Stains. 9 to 10 1-4

Request Blanks Give Trouble. Columbia State.

Gov. Hayward has addressed a letter to the State board of dispen-

sary directors stating his position in regard to the use of request books. This letter was brought out by the action of the county auditor of Lee, who positively refuses to handle the books on the ground that the other duties of his office take up all of his time. There was also a letter written by County Auditor Gibbes of Richland, along the same lines. At a recent conference with the attorney general and Commissioner Tatum it was decided to place the responsibility on the county boards and the letter written by the governor to the State board explains his idea as to the law. It is as follows:

Hon. J. M. Rawlinson, Chairman State Board of Directors, Colum-

bia. S. C. Dear Sir: Your recent cammunication, through Mr. M. H. Mobley, clerk, enclosing copy of resolutions adopted at a meeting of the State board of directors, held March 6th, 1906, in regard to the use of request books, has been received. With this communication came also a copy of a letter from Mr. W. S. James, member of the county board of control of Lee county, which bears upon the same subject.

The record before me does not contain any letter or official communication from the county auditor of Lee county, and I judge from the tenor of the letter of Mr. James that the county board disapproves of, and does not care to have, request books used because it would make, as they think; the dispensary law unpopu-

lar in that county. I wish it plainly understood that I am ready at all times to see that those officers under my jurisdiction, who have any duties in connection with the dispensary, fully dischargethese duties.

The first step, it occurs to me, is for the county boards to see that the law with reference to request books is enforced by the dispensers themselves, and if in the discharge of this duty it is found that officers under my jurisdiction refuse to do their duty then it is time for me to take action.

I wish to assure your board of my purpose to operate with you at all times, and if for any reason request books should not be generally used it will not be through any lack of cooperation on my part. And I will be very glad if you will at any time call my attention to any specific directiction on the part of any officers appointed by me.

I am advised by the comptroller general that the county auditors on account of the large volume of business where the use of request books is enforced will not have time to check up the books and give such time to their other duties, in connection with the tax department, as they should. The primary duty of an auditor is in connection with the tax department and I am satisfied that in the interest of the enforcement of law and business economy that arrangements can and should be made by whoch the county auditors can get such assistance through the county boards as will make it possible to have a through system of checking up. Should this assistance to auditors be furnished by the county boards the expense will be slight and will be equally borne by both county and town, as it should

The law is plain with reference to the use of request blanks. I fully sympathize with your board in its efforts to enforce this law whenever a county auditor refuses to carry out the law when assistance is furnished him, or when it is shown that he is able to perform the work without assistance, that I will promptly remove him from office upon the same being reported to me.

Very truly yours. D. C. Reyward, Governor.

A Negro Woman Lost.

Greenwood, Special.-A most peeniar disappearance of a negro woman is reported here. The woman, Alice Pressley, has not been seen since last Wednesday and all efforts to find a trace of her have failed. She has not been seen in any of the towns around here. She is 22 years old and weighed about 110 pounds, bir eyes. She had two black and two blue dresses, which have riso disappeared, Her husband is making every pessible effort to find her if alive.